





THE DAILY PRESS  
OFFICE—PRESS BUILDING,  
NO. 326  
JEFFERSON STREET  
LOUISVILLE:  
TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865.  
News of the Day.

Sheridan has safely arrived on the Pamunky. A few miles above White House. He drove early in the morning under cover of the walls of Richmond. The famous leader came near being captured by the gallant Custer, and finally escaped with only two thousand men. Interesting particulars of Sheridan's ride will be found on our third and fourth pages. The general's escape is greater than on any previous raid; and the morale of the rebel army is badly damaged. The fight with Pickett did not amount to much. The general doubtless intended nothing more than to cover Early's retreat.

Sherman is reported marching on Goldsboro. A number of prisoners escaped from Columbia and joined him.

A Union meeting has been held in Wilmington. The evacuation of Kingston was occasioned by the panic among the rebel forces, which rendered it impossible for their leaders to use them to advantage.

We have another report of the death of the rebel Gen. Hindman. This time he was killed in Texas, en route to Mexico, with sealings. With the single exception of Pap Price, no rebel general has been killed so much as Hindman. Certainly none deserves killing so much.

There was some artillery firing in front of the 5th corps yesterday for no special object.

Our gunboats in the Tennessee crossed Elk river shoals and broke up the camp of the rebel General. Robert.

Our monitors in Mobile bay have silenced two rebel batteries. It is supposed that the place will be ultimately defended.

A rebel schooner has been captured at Pass Cavallo, Texas.

The pirate Tallahassee is reported at Bermuda.

We have two very important military orders this morning. The first, by General Washburne, restricting trade at Memphis, is designed to correct some of the abuses of the trade system.

The second is the promulgation of General Pope's plan for the restoration of civil authority in Missouri. This will attract general attention, and will tend to correct the impression that we are establishing military protectorates over conquered provinces.

This argument is given in substance to a certain extent is due not so much to the course of the authorities, as to the evident desire of certain radical politicians to force the government to adopt their views.

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The government is about sending money to Europe to pay the Scheldt dues. There are two sides to this question. Some people are inclined to regard it as condonation of piracy.

There are now nine hundred and thirteen national banks, and numbers of applications. Says, the prize fighter, is reported dead.

We have further interesting particulars of the great flood, from Pennsylvania. Gold at Galena is sold down to 185.

There is a bad panic in railroad stocks, consequent upon the damaging flood and the decline of gold. New York merchants have begun to mark down their prices to correspond with the fall in gold.

W. G. Reaser, Candidate for City Attorney.

In August, 1863, the rebels, secessionists, and quasi Union men of this State supported a common ticket at the election held at that time. It was generally termed the Wickliffe Harney ticket, and it was denounced universally by the unconditional Union men, as a secession ticket. Among Union men there was no dispute on this point, and there has been none since.

That ticket, as we all know, was overwhelmingly beaten at the polls, as it was deserved to be. Mr. Reaser, as we are informed, one of the originators of that ticket, and gave it a very earnest support. We suppose that his opinions are the same now as in 1863, and that his most active supporters are avowed secessionists. Of course Mr. Reaser is bitterly opposed to the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery, and if he is elected the result will be noised abroad as a secession triumph, and a pro-slavery ticket.

We ask the Union voters of Louisville whether they can afford to let Mr. Reaser be elected under these circumstances? We appeal to the business men, the men who have something at stake in the result of this election, and we ask them if they desire that the city of Louisville shall be disgraced by a secession triumph just as this internal rebellion is in its dying gasp?

Col. A. M. Stout, the opponent of Mr. Reaser, is every way qualified to fill the office of City Attorney, and he was bravely defending his country, while Mr. Reaser was doing his best for its overthrow by voting for, and supporting the "not-another-man-or-another-dollar" ticket. If the loyal voters of Louisville do their duty, they will beat Mr. Reaser, and beat him badly.

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[For the Union Press.]  
"Nap-of-the-neck" Marshall, infamous traitor as he is and was, was withal quite a prophet. Just after Sumter's fall, though he proclaimed here that he had advised the South's seizure of Sumter and every other Southern fort, and that he had voted for Breckinridge in anticipation of the emergency which would require their seizure, Marshall, in an inspired mood, freely remarked in conversation that—

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The Foundations Gone.

It is amusing to see the pro-slavery fossils of Kentucky assuming an air composed of injured innocence and offended dignity, and repeating the old shibboleth of "solemn constitutional guarantees" to slavery, as a defense against the verdict of guilty and the penalty of death which the whole people, in a constitutional way, have pronounced upon the institution.

The question is whether the people can revoke constitutional guarantees, by amending the Constitution itself. No doubt there were guarantees in the Constitution to slavery. That is the reason for amending it: the occasion for striking at that point in our efforts for exterminating the abominable nuisance.

To say that the amendment prohibiting slavery in the entire Republic is unconstitutional, because it contravenes what was previously in the Constitution, betrays the ideology into which the advocates of slavery are everywhere drifting. It is curious to note that the pro-slavery party of Kentucky lack the impudence to stand square up in the defense of slavery as a good, blessed, wholesome thing in itself, and a fundamental right which despotism may temporarily suspend, but which nothing can annul. Yet this is the only logical defense of it now and here. Unless slavery is something worthy of undying defense, of being followed through good report and evil report; worthy of ministrations at the hands of its disciples in the day of its vagabondage and want, not less than of ovals in the day of its triumph and power; unless it has such a sacredness as to justify and demand indefinite sacrifices in its behalf, the folly of defending it now in Kentucky is egregious to the last degree. For it is just as sure to go under as generations are to pass away. Already there is but little left of it save the idea. And unless the idea is precious and immortal there is nothing to waste one's time about in the defense of slavery.

The collateral issue respecting constitutional guarantees, &c., has always been the resort of pro-slavery advocates in this State. They have never met the objections squarely in front with weapons drawn from the Calhoun arsenal. We think none the less of them for it. It does but show that there is a stage of moral perversion which they have never reached.

To make slavery the supreme social good, the corner-stone of governmental structure, we are happy to know is not a Kentucky notion. That it was to be bear with slavery than risk the possible shock of its removal, was the most influential argument here. This argument is given in substance to a certain extent is due not so much to the course of the authorities, as to the evident desire of certain radical politicians to force the government to adopt their views.

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DRAFT INSURANCE.

A DRAFT INSURANCE.  
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS  
PREMIUM!

NOTICE TO ALL MEN  
LIABLE TO DRAFT  
IN  
LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY.

SECURITY AGAINST THE  
DRAFT!

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able for city and country trade, and we cordially in-  
merchants to give us a call and examine our stock.  
r. KAHN devotes his personal attention to the man-  
of our Clothing in Philadelphia. He is an ex-  
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for, and our facilities general, enable us to offer advan-  
that cannot be surpassed East or West.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

Quality of the Garrison at Mobile.

Mostly Boys and Infirmary Men.

Attack on the City Daily Expected.

It is thought they will Burn the City.

Details of Sheridan's Movements.

It is impossible to hold Richmond.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondent, of the 9th inst., says:

Refugees who had come into the Union lines from the city of Mobile reported that the rebel troops had been going from there since the 1st of February—some of them going to South Carolina; but there still remained in and around the town about 15,000. Most of these, however, were citizens, many of them very young boys and old and infirm men.

An attack by the national forces was daily expected, in anticipation of which the women and children were sent away. There was great distress among the poor, cornmeal selling for \$15 per bushel, flour \$2.50 per pound, and bacon \$4.50 per pound. One dollar in greenbacks paid for twenty-five dollars in rebel notes.

Twenty thousand bales of cotton were piled up in a heap at the depot of the Mobile and Ohio railway, ready for transportation into the interior as soon as the rebels should become convinced of their inability to hold the place.

The citizens believed General Maury, the rebel commander, would burn the city if he was compelled to abandon it.

A severe wind storm visited Mobile for nearly twenty-four hours, blowing from the north, and driving the water off the beach, and some damage was done to one or two other vessels.

The Times's correspondent gives the details of Sheridan's movements. After leaving Columbia, a movement was made northward, striking the Central railroad at several points, when it was broken up.

While on the way, Custer learned that Early, with 2,000 men, four hours before was flying toward Richmond. This was the first heard of him since he was at Waynesboro.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Tribune says it has private information that Gen. Lee has notified J. E. Davis that he is preparing with the means at his command to make head against the Union forces now concentrating for his overthrow.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Files of late Richmond papers show that the efforts to raise negro regiments for the rebel armies have commenced in earnest. The official order has been issued, and a rendezvous for the reception of recruits, slave and free, has been established. All who are received will be mustered in for the war.

Gen. Lee, in a dispatch written on the 16th inst., urges on the work of raising and organizing negro troops. He says he is very anxious to witness the first experiment in fighting for the rebel cause.

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 16th says: All goes to show that we will have a short but severe campaign in a few days. A series of contests will have been fought between the two great armies that will cause profound excitement throughout the North.

The Tribune also has assurance from the highest military authorities that the Union will issue no more gold bearing interest bonds, and that no addition will be made to the volume of currency.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Information from Sheridan to-night says that he is on the war path, and will soon be heard of again, inflicting much punishment on the rebels.

Secretary Stanton, who is from the front to-day, says that Grant knows just what Lee is about.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—River risen 10 feet 5 inches in the last 48 hours; now 44 feet 15 inches in the channel, and rising two inches an hour. Weather clear. Thermometer 60, barometer 29.40 and falling.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—River 18 feet by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear and warm.

THE RIVER was rising very fast yesterday and during the night previous, with about 17 feet of water in the canal last evening. During the previous 24 hours the river had risen 3 feet at the head of the falls and 6 feet at Portland. The weather was clear and pleasant all day.

On the falls last evening there was 13 or 14 feet water over all obstructions, in the channel, and the bark Mary Roberts in the lower part of the falls was taken over the falls in safety, drawing nearly twelve feet water.

At Cincinnati up to Sunday night the river had risen 15 feet in the previous 24 hours, and it was then 15 feet below the high water of the previous week.

A late New Orleans dispatch says the Mississippi was very high, and had overflowed its banks above Baton Rouge, there by cutting off telegraph communication above that place. Fears are entertained of much damage, as rise at that place is sudden. A small crevasse has been made in the levee on the west bank, near Baton Rouge, and apprehensions are felt of its extending.

The Kanawha river was falling on Saturday morning, but had overflowed its banks, reaching a height within seven feet of the flood of 1861 and a foot higher than that on the 4th inst.

At Cincinnati at noon yesterday the river was rising two inches per hour, with 44 feet of water in the channel.

At Pittsburgh the river was falling with 18 feet water in the channel.

Of Capt. Sanders of the packet Wren, that arrived from the Kentucky river yesterday, we learn that that stream had risen 5 feet at Cedar Lock up to Sunday, and still rising.

From the present indications we think no fears need be entertained of a rise of water in this quarter, as the tributaries below Pittsburgh, with the exception of the Kanawha, have not risen very much, and all have to come out together to make a flood. The Kentucky river is at only a moderate stage, and we hear of no rise in the Licking or Miami, or any of the Northern streams.

Quite a fleet of boats were in port yesterday, including the splendid new steamer W. R. Carter, Capt. Egan, from New Orleans. She ascended the falls, and proceeded to Cincinnati.

The Atlantic was busily engaged yesterday in taking on a load of hay for Nashville, and the Huntsville and Mercury were sent over the river to load for the same destination.

The Pilgrim and Caroline came in from Nashville yesterday, with cargoes of cotton for this port, and the Bermuda had 100 hids of tobacco.

The fleet Palestine, Capt. Cridger, came up from Nashville on fast time, having only seven days out on the round trip, and back again to this port.

The fleet Irene, as we learn by special dispatch from Capt. Darby, turned back from Cincinnati last evening for this port. She is due here to-day, and will go to Nashville direct to-morrow evening.

Thanks to Messrs. Murrell and Hutchinson, clerks of the Morning Star from Henderson, for a manifest.

The Morning Star, Capt. Ballard, is the regular mail and passenger packet this

evening for Evansville, Henderson, and all way places. She starts at 5 o'clock, providing promptly for passengers.

The Morning Star is at the foot of Fourth street.

The regular morning line mailboat to-day for Cincinnati is the Gen. Buell. She starts at 12 o'clock, and will run to the attentive clerk, tickets passengers through to the East by the early trains.

The Major Anderson, Capt. Dugan, is the evening packet for Cincinnati to-day, running in conjunction with the morning mail line. She starts at 5 o'clock, providing comfortably for passengers.

For NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid new steamer Indiana will be at the wharf to-morrow en route for New Orleans. She is a fine boat, and Capt. Neal an experienced officer, who provides sumptuously for passengers. State-rooms can be secured on application to Moorhead & Co., the agents.

The late freighter has washed out Brown's lot, on Green river, which prevented shipment to or from Bowling Green.

The freight at Pittsburgh is from both rivers, the Allegheny and Monongahela. The freight on the Allegheny is No. 3, and on the Monongahela No. 3, and on the Allegheny No. 3, and on the Monongahela No. 3.

At St. Louis Saturday evening the Mississippi was steadily rising, with fifteen feet water to Cairo, and the late high winds had broken the levee at Cairo and other points, doing an immense amount of damage.

There were forty-five steamers in port at St. Louis Saturday.

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER.

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